Juvenile Delinquency—1918

From Caring For Foundlings to Fixing Larger Matters Juvenile Court Is Kept Thoroughly Busy At All Times

advertiser 3-17-18

(BY W. H. AMERINE.

From caring for a foundling boy of only a few days old, found on the doorsteps and wrapped in dirty rags, to handling cases involving matrimonial troubles, the juvenile court the past week experienced a docket brim full of some of life's problems. Some of the matters were of such a nature as to necessitate closed-door proceedings.

Perplexing Problems.

Montgomery is without a foundling home, although the State has a Juvenile Court law. That very law has, right here in Montgomery, brought to the surface and in full view levels of humanity of varying degrees of perplexity.

The need of a home for abandoned and wayward children is more and more felt and appreciated. Others, including children whose parents are unable, through poverty or misfortune, to provide for them, and youngsters taken from cruel fathers or mothers, would find a haven of refuge there, with some chance in the world left for them.

Neither color, sex or religion should bar prompt action in this, for a certain portion of society is at stake and should not be given up as lost.

Thee is no getting around the obligation. The cur dog in the street deserves some consideration. Much time, energy and money expended uselessly in other directions would find a real and vital problem here, and there might come a time, as a result, when the penal institutions would be only ugly monuments to a day of bygone evils.

A most active canvas is about to be made by the members of the sociological division of the Montgomery Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. John Tilley as chairman, to secure funds for this home, the building of it and its maintenance. A hearty response, it is believed, will be accorded the movement.

Foundling Baby Case.

The baby, now at St. Margaret's Hospital and in need of clothes, attracted the notice of Mrs. H. W. Hubert, at No. 20 Cleveland Avenue, on whose doorsteps the child was found, by lamb-like blatings. She had been to the theatre, having left her small son during her absence with a neighbor, and returned shortly after 11 o'clock at night. She was just preparing to retire when she heard the infant's cries.

She sought to find the source and cause of the peculiar sounds, for at first they did not sound like a baby's cry, and found the tot all wrapped in dirty rags lying on the doorsteps. At first Mrs. Hubert says she was very nervous, but after taking the baby into the house and calling a doctor, who came very promptly, calmed down and began to take a decided interest in the case. There was no clue as to the parentage of the wee thing.

Mrs. Laura J. Stern, chief probation officer of the juvenile court, who placed the baby in the hospital, says Mrs. Hubert wanted to keep it, but felt that she was not strong enough to watch over it.

Negro Questions.

During the session of the court Saturday two negro girls, for associating with soldiers, were sent to a convent at Louisville, Ky., an aunt agreeing to furnish the money for their transportation. Lillian Dungee, probation officer for negroes, says she is having much trouble with girls of this class. She wants to find a home for a small negro boy, 11 years old, who runs away because of mistreatment at home, and she says he is a good boy and in robust health. She thinks he might be very useful to some one.

A young white boy who has been giving much trouble to the police by riding a bicycle on the sidewalk was before Judge Teasley. The judge warned him and told him the next time he would send him to a reform school.

Mergle Lee, white, arrested last fall during the time the carnival was on Monroe Street, and who said at that time he was over 16 years of age, and who has been in jail ever since, having been bound over to the grand jury, was before Judge McCord in the Circuit Court, and claimed to be under 16. The judge turned him over to the juvenile court. It is said he stole $80 and a watch. Judge Teasley committed him to East Lake, but before sending him there will try to locate the boy's people.

White Girl Embezzled.

A white girl, arrested for alleged embezzlement, was tried privately, and the case was continued a week, but she will probably be sent to the State training school for girls.

Two runaway white boys from Birmingham, who were arrested by the police, were committed to East Lake. There were three of them, but one was returned to the police, being out of age for the juvenile court.

There were two or three non-support cases under consideration, and it is said the husbands blandly told their wives: "You just as well pack up and leave, for I am tired of taking care of you."

About ten probation cases were handled. One or two of the boys had bad reports, bu the others appeared to be getting along very well.

NEWS & C STATE
MARCH 20, 1918

RECOMMEND SITES FOR INSTITUTIONS

Will Be Built on Lands of State Park?

NO ANNOUNCEMENT

Confusing Obstacle Met in Act to Coordinate Supervisory Work of Reformatories.

Sites were selected yesterday by special committees appointed by Governor Manning to select locations for the school for the feeble-minded and the reformatory for wayward girls, created by the last session of the general assembly. No announcement was made of these locations, but both institutions are to be built on State lands, if such sites are available, and it is understood that the new institutions will be built at State Park on lands belonging to the State Hospital for the Insane. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Industrial School for Boys at Florence will be held in Columbia next Tuesday night and the sites which have been recommended by the committees and approved by Governor Manning will likely then be made public.

An appropriation of $60,000 is available for the buildings for the home for the feeble-minded. The act creating this school provides that the business, property and affairs of this institution shall be under the control of the regents of the State Hospital for the Insane. It provides further that the institution shall be entirely separate from the State Hospital for the Insane, both in management and location.

Raids on Los Angeles Clubs Net Twenty Society Girls

Los Angeles, Cal., March 29.—Forcing her way into a number of so-called "social clubs" on Central avenue Wednesday night, March 20, Policewoman Georgia Robinson rescued twenty girls of school age and retuned them to their homes. According to Mrs. Robinson, who has been watching the places for some time, the girls had been enticed to the clubs by various means. They were given candy and wine and a general state of demoralization existed, she said. The matter was reported to the chief of police and heads of the juvenile bureau for action.

Five Brothers in the Service, Two in Army and Three in Navy

ROY J. FARRAR — FRANK R. FARRAR — ELMER G. FARRAR. ARTHUR J. FARRAR. GEORGE R FARRAR.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Farrar of 5457 Union boulevard have five sons and a son-in-law in the United States service. A sixth son, 17 years old, has been rejected for all branches of the military service. Farrar is an inspector in the shipping department of the American Brake Co., Broadway and Tyler street. All of the sons are volunteers.

Three sons, Arthur J., 27 years old; Roy J. 17, and Elmer, 15, are in the navy. Arthur is a first-class machinist aboard the naval supply ship Lake Placid. He has made three trips across the Atlantic and is now on his fourth one. Roy and Elmer are at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Frank R. Farrar, 19 years old, is a member of the Seventeenth Company, Fifth Regiment Marines. He enlisted April 9, 1917, and has been in France for over a year. He was wounded near Soissons July 19 last.

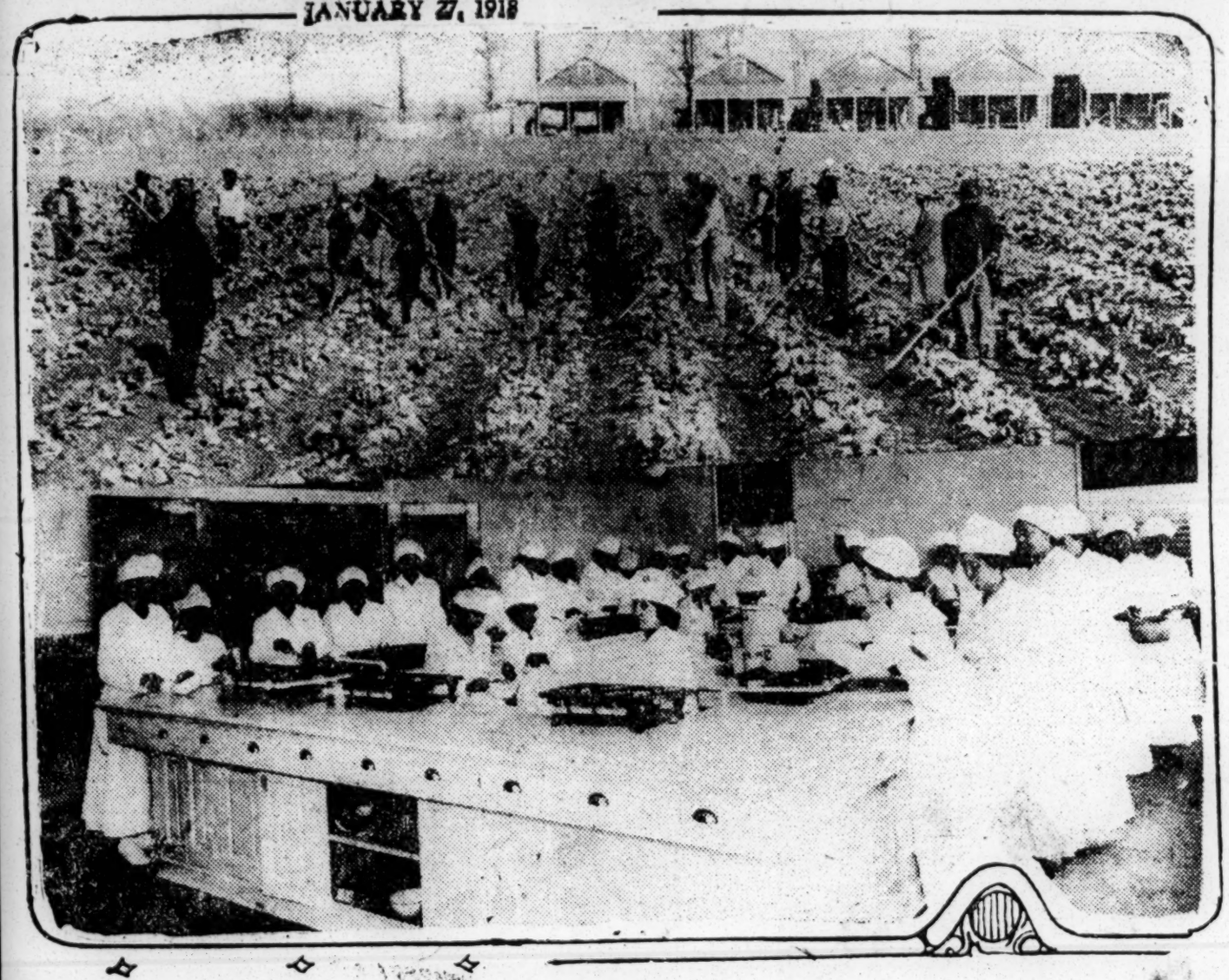
George R. Farrar, 23 years old, the fifth son, enlisted in the regular army Sept. 26, 1917. He is a member of D Company, 314th Engineers, attached to the Eighty-ninth Division.

The son-in-law, Alex de Vouton, 29 years old, is a member of E Company, Twelfth Engineers. He has been in France for over a year and has a son, Alex de Vouton Jr., 6 months old.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

'BAD' COLORED BOYS TURNED INTO MODEL WAR GARDENERS

JANUARY 27, 1918



Above—Negro waifs at the Colored Waifs' Garden—the so-called "bad boys" of the city learning to be usefu citizens. "They have taken these bits of humanity who were a menace to the community and made them pro ducers in time of their country's need."

Below—The New Orleans School of Domestic Science on Dryades street, where free courses in cookin are given to the colored women of this city.

NEGRO FOOD DRIVE BEGINS ON MONDAY

Story of Waifs' Work and Servants' School Is Told For First Time

BY FRANCES R. DURHAM.

Some six months ago the field back of City Park Avenue might be remembered as a rather unlovely dump for all the discarded brickbats, cans and refuse that could find a resting place there.

Today, the visitor sees more than ten acres of ground under cultivation stretching back to the tree-bordered prairie beyond the city. On that ground have been raised between seventeen and twenty thousand head of cabbage, seventy-five thousand onions, fifty dozen bunches of turnips, three thousand mustards, eggplants, sweet peppers and tomatoes in abundance.

At a time when the conservation of all food resources is of such vital moment, an achievement like this would be notable.

The remarkable feature about it is, that the work has been done entirely by negro waifs, and so assumes an interest that is both sociological and racial.

Bad Boys Are Model Farmers.

The Colored Waifs' Garden is an outgrowth of the New Orleans Department of Agriculture, an organization that enjoys the unique distinction of being the only agricultural department in the United States maintained by a municipality.

At its head is Harry S. Armstrong, recently appointed by Mayor Behrman as superintendent of the Food Preparedness Commission of New Orleans. Assisting are L. H. Martin, United States Department of Agriculture, agent for the parish of Orleans, and J. L. Cotton and W. D. Clayton of the State Department, these two latter being here through the courtesy of the State Commissioner, Harry D. Wilson.

Brought into touch with the project through his official capacity, is Commissioner Alex Pujol, the man, according to Mr. Armstrong, whose "untiring work and level head have made the thing what it is."

"These are some of your criminals," remarked Mr. Armstrong, at the fields where the men were working. One small boy is pointed out as the worst of the lot, having raided a St. Charles avenue home with a pistol. Here in the quiet environment, learning the dignity of labor, and happy in their work, one is impressed with the absence of evil in these boys' appearance.

Not Bad At Heart Declares Leader.

Mr. Armstrong stoutly maintains they are not bad at heart. It is only that they have never been taught to do better. They are picked up in the streets, sent over from the juvenile court or gathered from the haunts of vicious haunts that the modern boasts. Some years ago they would have been turned at once into the city prisons to mingle with the hardened criminals and lose their last chance of ever becoming decent citizens.

Here they have the wholesome surroundings that are essential to regeneration. They learn farming from experts in the science. That they have kindly treatment, is evidenced by their attitude toward the man who manages them, a man of their own race, whose name is Henry Alexander, better known as "Aleck."

Some of them will be at the garden for a few months only, others have sentences of a year or more to serve. Last fall they raised and sold millions of sweet peas, besides sending to city institutions all the vegetables that were wanted.

The building where the workers are housed is a roomy, conventional kind of a place, built years ago by the early priests. Dinner is about to be served and the boys are lined up smartly by means of military orders. Never a meal is partaken without first saying the grace. At Mr. Armstrong's request, Peter Davis who has charge of the boys indoors, called out his quartette to sing.

They sing in glee fashion "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France," and "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie," has a swing that is infectious. At the request of a small pickanniny named Jonas, the quartette agrees to give a sample of "colored folks songs, not white folks songs." Imagine the pleasure when the familiar verses of the old camp meeting hymn ring out!

"Swing low sweet chariot,
Comin' foh to carry me home!"

The boys have a band—that is they try very hard to have one, but it might be called an instrumentless-band. Doubtless there are many people in the city who would be glad to buy these waifs instruments, or give them ones that are idle. When it is remembered that music is the chief enjoyment and recreation at the [illegible] of the Municipal kitchen located in the City Hall Annex. There is probably not another school like it in the far south. The average attendance is 800.

The personal interest that the pupils take in the school is evidenced by the dining room which they furnished in a very pretty set of white enamel, from contributions of 25 cents each. Here they had the privilege of entertaining Mayor Behrman and other city officials at a luncheon of their own cooking on Saturday at noon.

These are serious ventures in a time that is very serious. During the coming week every effort to enlist the colored people of New Orleans in the cause of practical food conservation will be made. Prominent public speakers, and also leaders of their own race will strive to bring home the necessity of food saving.

"I'm going to speak in every Negro church and school in the city this week," said Mr. Armstrong, Food Commission Superintendent, and I'm going to preach just one thing: 'If you believe in God Almighty, don't waste the white folks food.'"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 7

Juvenile Delinquency — 1918

BRISTOL VA COURIER
JANUARY 9, 1918

Negro Reformatory Association.

The public will be impressed with the record the Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia is making in the reclaiming and reforming of delinquent and incorrigible young negroes of the State.

During the last three years the Reformatory has received more than 250 boys, or an average of one boy every three or four days. Within the same time the institution has discharged more than 200 boys, whose habits and prospects have undergone a change and who have either been returned to their homes or placed in occupations at which they can make their own way in the world.

With 1,800 acres of land under its management, the Reformatory Association keeps the negro youths employed at work worth while and produces sizeable crops of foodstuffs. Last year the institution raised more than 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of corn and 250 bushels of peas, besides many hogs and sheep. It also put up 3,000 cans of vegetables. This work was done by boys who had been a disadvantage to their respective communities and with labor that would have gone to waste.

Virginia and Virginians hope that the influence and usefulness of the Reformatory Association will grow and broaden, as doubtless it will.

Fund Started by Club Women To Build a Permanent Home For Juvenile Court Brats

1-27-18 Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery club women have made a start towards building a permanent home for needy and delinquent children coming under the supervision of the juvenile court. The sum of $863 was recently placed in a Montgomery bank, having been realized from tickets sold for the "Ball of The Allies." The announcement was made Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the juvenile court committee of the Montgomery federation of women's clubs held at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. John Tilley.

As the work of the court is now said to be seriously hampered by reason of the lack of such a home, this committee has undertaken to raise a maintenance fund for the relief of cases that have to be taken in charge by the court. About $50 for this purpose has already been raised, and of this sum $40 was voted to be turned over to the probation officer to meet expenses incurred for children in the month of January.

Two grades of membership were decided on at the meeting. Associate members will pay $1 a year and sustaining members will be called on for $5 a year. All who wish to contribute to the welfare of the neglected children of Montgomery county are urged by the committee to send in their membership dues to Mrs. John Tilley, chairman, No. 203 South Perry street.

Although the county has no home for children of these classes and no funds, the officers in the past have managed to care for a few children from time to time. Excellent arrangements have been made for them in a wholesome and well ordered private home at a reasonable per diem rate. It is the desire of the committee to continue this arrangement until a home can be purchased and a trained matron placed in charge.

It will probably be a good while before the permanent home is be a reolity, and in the meantime the children are here, unloved and unkept. It is argued that they are the charge of the citizens of the community and that they must be helped for its sake as well as for the sake of the children All who are interested in such cases are asked to contribute either the $1 as associate members or the $5 as sustaining members.

girls, an appropriation of $20,000 is available this year and a like sum next year. As is the case for the school for the feeble-minded, the buildings in this instance are also to be plain and inexpensive in character and, in so far as possible, are to be constructed with convict labor.

The act applies only to white females between the ages of eight and 20 years, residing within or actually being within the borders of the State. Any such girl found guilty in any magistrate, county, city or general sessions court of violating any law punishable by fine or imprisonment in the State penitentiary, or in any county or city jail, or by hard labor for any county or city, may be committed by the court to the institution for an indeterminate period, not to exceed beyond the girl's 21st birthday, this being in lieu of the ordinary punishment, if, in the opinion of the court, the interest of the prisoner would thereby be promoted. If probation be thought best by the court, it shall remand the girl to the judge of probate in the county in which her case arose, with instructions to this effect, if it be a court of general sessions, or with recommendation, if it be any other court; and in the latter instance the judge of probate shall handle the case as he may deem best, in accordance with law.

Up Against Problem.

A somewhat confusing obstacle has been met in the program by the State board of charities and corrections, as passed through the recent session of the general assembly. A slight omission was made in the act, which was designed to unify the work of the correctional institutions, by placing the reformatory for wayward girls, the reformatory at Florence and the negro reformatory in Lexington County under one board of directors. The oversight was the failure to make provision for maintenance for the negro reformatory, which is supported by the State penitentiary. Governor Manning has not yet signed the unifying bill. Should he desist because of the failure to insert the qualifying clause, relative to the negro reformatory, the reformatory at Florence will remain under the direct supervision of the present board, which directs the affairs of that institution, and the reformatory for girls will be directed by a board of five as provided in the act creating this insjitution. The negro reformatory would be continued under the penitentiary management. Governor Manning has the act under advisement and will probably decide definitely early in the week just what disposition will be made of the matter. The act which has caused the confusion reads:

Section 1. That the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School are hereby declared to be the State board of correctional administration.

Sec. 2. That the said State board of correctional administration shall succeed to all the duties and powers now vested in the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School consistent with the terms of this act.

Sec. 3. That the said State board of correctional administration shall consist of five members, appointed by the governor, while the advice and consent of the senate, whose terms of office shalle be five years each, and shall be so designated that the term of one member shall expire each year, subject to removal by the governor for cause, which board shall have charge of the South Carolina Industrial School and of the State Reformatory for Negro Boys as hereinafter provided. The said State board of correctional administration shall have exclusive power to appoint, and, in its discretion, remove the superintendent of the South Carolina Industrial School and the superintendent of the State Reformatory for Negro Boys, and each of the said superintendents shall have the power, in his discretion, to appoint and remove all other officers and employees of the South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys, respectively, subject to the approval of the State board of correctional administration; provided, that the said State board of correctional administration may, in its discretion, appoint one superintendent for both the South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys. The members of the said State board of correctional administration, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be appointed upon the expiration of the terms of the present members of the board of trusees of the South Carolina Industrial School, whose terms of office shall not be affected by the new method of appointment.

Sec. 4. The chairman of the board of correctional administration and the superintendent of the State Penitentiary shall as early as convenient inspect the premises and property now at or about the reformatory for negro boys and acknowledge each to each in writing, the property surrendered by the said penitentiary to the said board, which shall be such as is necessary for the present use of the reformatory, and shall report to the 1919 session of the general assembly a plan for division of the property in such way as to give to the reformatory such as will meet its needs and retain to the penitentiary such as it neds.

Sec. 5. That the present laws governing commitment of boys to the South Carolina Industrial School, the control of the boys so committed, and their parole, shall apply to the State reformatory for negro boys; it being the intention of this act to make uniform the laws governing the two institutions.

Sec. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the governor.

Sec. 8. That the State board of correctional administration herein provided for shall be vested with all the powers and authority and charged with all the duties conferred upon the State board of correctional administration provided for in an act entitled "An act to establish the State Industrial School for girls and to provide for its government and maintenance," and so much of said act as creates the above board is hereby repealed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Juvenile Delinquency — 1918

JUVENILE COURT HANDLED 217 CHILDREN DURING LAST YEAR; MRS. STERN SUBMITS REPORTS

Advertiser Page 1-8

Fonr hundred and fifty-four children were handled by the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County during the year 1917, according to the report issued Tuesday by Mrs. Laura J. Stern, one of the two probation officers employed by the court. Of this number 311 were delinquents, the remainder being neglected or dependent children whose welfare is under the direction of the probate judge, in the capacity of Juvenile Court judge, and the two officers, Mrs. Stern and Officer Lillian Dungee, who handles the negro cases which form the greater portion of the total cases in court.

"The report does not vary greatly in scope of work," said Mrs. Stern, "from the one of the year previous, although it shows some increase in the number of cases handled. The financial statement shows that collections made under the non-support act for the maintenance of families is greater than the entire expense of the court. The total collected and disbursed during the entire year amounted to $2,938.95. The expense of the court paid from money subscribed by county and city, respectively, and gathered, too, from fines, amounted to only $2,535.58. We also collected through friends of the court nearly $500 in voluntary subscriptions and expended it for the relief of dependent children.

Montgomerians Generous.

"It was an easy matter to get those volunteer subscriptions. Montgomery hearts are easily touched by the thought of those in pain or want; and it was only necessary to insert a short notice to receive a generous response."

The Juvenile Court, according to the laws governing its management, is also a court of domestic relations and many connubial disputes are settled during the Saturday morning sessions. Sometimes quarrels are amicably ended through the mediation of the judge; other times recreant husbands agree to furnish support to spouses with whom they have permanently disagreed. Foundlings whose known history dates from a basket cradle on a strange doorstep are provided with homes, and adopted parents are furnished for destitute orphans.

Mothers Never Desert Babies.

Desertion was the cause of the unhappy situation of many of the courts youthful wards. It is a noticeable fact that twenty-five fathers deserted their children while only three little ones were deserted by the mother.

"To the best of my recollection," was Mrs. Stern's comment on this fact, the three women who abandoned their children were negroes. Women rarely desert their young; they are even inclind to cling to them even though it may be to the advantage of their children to be given into other homes."

The Juvenile Court's business was transacted in 1917 according to the following summary:

Report of the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County, year 1917:

Number white boys handled	102
Number negro boys handled	231
Number white girls handled	66
Number negro girls handled	55
Total cases	454
Number delinquent children, white	89
Number delinquent children, negro	222
Total delinquents	311
Number neglected and dependent, white	79
Number neglected and dependent, negro	64
Total dependents	143
Causes of dependency and neglect:	
Orphans	2
Half orphans	36
Deserted by father	25
Deserted by mother	3
Parents in prison	18
Parents insane	1
Abandonment	3
Improper home conditions	42
Poverty	13
Total	143
Charges against delinquents:	
Petit larceny	176
Grand larceny	15
Disorderly conduct and assault and battery	74
Immorality	16
Truancy	20
Violation of C. L. law and sundry offenses	10
Total	311
Disposition of children's cases:	
Committed to institutions, white	42
Committed to institutions, negro	59
In foster homes, white	11
In foster homes, negro	30
On probation or supervision, white	25
On probation or supervision, negro	54
Whereabouts unknown, negro	90
Discharged from court, white	90
Discharged from court, negro	132
Total	545
Non-support cases:	
Number of cases against white men	16
Number of cases against negro men	124
Total	140
Dispositon of non-support cases:	
O nprobation	42
Serving sentences, (none.)	
Discharged	39
Whereabouts unknown	59
Total	140
Number of children assisted by collection	135

Financial Statement, Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918.

Collections under non-support act:	
From delinquent adults:	
Whites	$ 305.50
Negroes	2,633.45
Total	$2,938.95
Disbursed for support of families	$2,938.95

Expenses of Court.

Receipts—	
From county, ($100 per month)	$1,200.00
From city ($100 per month)	1,200.00
Sundry fines	100.00
Balaance from previous statement	35.58
	$2,535.58
Disbursements—	
Salaries	$1,800.00
Sundry expenses	696.54
Cash in bank	39.04
	$2,535.58
Collections for dependent children	$493.27
Disbursed:	
For education	$295.65
General maintenance	107.00
Cash on hand, Jan. 1	90.62
	$493.27

MRS. TRACY FIRED; NEGRO TO GET POST AS PROBATIONARY

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 30, 1918

Judge Calhoun of Juvenile Court, Announcing Discharge, Says Reason Is to Save $125 Monthly Salary.

SUCCESSOR WILL BE NAMED IN FEW DAYS

Former School Teacher Instituted Psychopathic Clinic at House of Detention and Educational System.

Mrs. Belle Trimble Tracy, 3917 Maffitt avenue, has been notified by Circuit Judge John W. Calhoun of the Juvenile Court that her services as probation officer are no longer required. She was to have been dismissed Sept. 30, but obtained an extension of employment until tomorrow.

Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon Judge Calhoun by Mrs. Tracy's friends in an effort to have her retained at the Children's Home (formerly the House of Detention), but to no avail. He has said that his action was taken in the interest of economy and that he cannot conscientiously stand by and see the city burdened with the expense of Mrs. Tracy's position, $125 a month, when he feels that such expense can be eliminated without impairing the efficiency of the Juvenile Court.

Simultaneous with the dismissal of Mrs. Tracy, a negro probation officer will be appointed within the next few days at a salary, to start, of $1000 a year. Examination of candidates for the position was held a week ago and 16 negroes competed. The result of the examination was forwarded to Judge Calhoun today by the Examining Board, and the Judge announced that he would make a selection as soon as possible.

Friends Point to Record.

Persons interested in Mrs. Tracy's desire to remain at her post have taken issue with Judge Calhoun. They say that the question of economy should not be considered as offsetting the work which has been accomplished by Mrs Tracy in helping to bring the Juvenile Court up to its present high standard, and they point to her record as evidence that she has contributed in no small measure to the success of the institution.

Mrs. Tracy, they say, through her own initiative, has converted the detention home from a jail for juvenile delinquents into a school house, and, by applying educational methods where formerly only crude, jail-like policy existed, has elevated the plane of dealing with this important phase.

Mrs. Tracy established the psychopathic clinic, which bears the same relationship to the Juvenile Court as the United States Commissioner's office does to the United States District Court. She has been a sort of amicus curiae of the Juvenile Court. By applying the Binet-Simon test to delinquents she has graded their various degrees of mentality and by that process has aided the Court in the disposition of cases.

Former School Teacher.

Before her marriage Mrs. Tracy had been a public school teacher. She was head assistant to the principal of the old Everett School and just prior to her marriage had been slated for promotion by the Board of Education to principal of the Bates School. She was identified with social uplift work and lectured extensively under the auspices of the Mothers' Clubs.

She was a member of the Municipal Commission on Tuberculosis, created by former Mayor Wells to carry on a campaign of education in hygiene. In 1912, after the death of her husband, she passed a civil service examination for probation officer and, there being no vacancy, she was assigned by Judge Rassieur, who was in charge of the Juvenile Court, to a clerkship in the old House of Detention at 1226 Clark avenue. In that position, which paid $40 a month, she utilized her talents as a teacher and inaugurated the first school room in that department of the Juvenile Court. Her work attracted a great deal of attention from those interested in the problems presented by juvenile delinquency and incorrigibility and she was highly praised.

Taught When Probationary.

In 1913, when Judge Kinsey was presiding over the Juvenile Court, Mrs. Tracy received her appointment as probation officer at $75 a month. She continued teaching, devoting a morning session to the white children under her care, and an afternoon session to the negro children. She put in five years at the old building on Clark avenue and last year opened her school room in the new building on Fourteenth street, now occupied by the Children's Home. Her salary, under the law governing the Juvenile Court, was increased annually until it reached the maximum of $125 a month. She served in the Juvenile Court under Judges Taylor, Hennings, Grimm, Rassieur and Kinsey, and has been working with Judge Calhoun during his administration which began about a year ago.

In the four years since she established the psychopathic clinic she has applied the Binet-Simon test to 643 wards of the Juvenile Court. She had taken a course in that study under Dr. J. E. Wallace Wallin, director of the psycho-educational clinic of the public schools, and under his training had qualified as an expert in that line of dealing with mental defectives.

Last April Judge Calhoun induced the Board of Education to assign two teachers to the Children's Home, one a negress to look after the colored children. Mrs. Tracy continued with the mental tests and also attended to the clerical work incident to the position of probation officer. She had been relieved, however, of the rest of her work by the teachers from the public school system.

Discharged During Vacation.

On Sept. 10 of this year, when she was at home on vacation, Mrs. Tracy received a letter from Judge Calhoun, informing her that he had decided to transfer her clerical work to the regular clerical staff of the Juvenile Court and that, inasmuch as her work of teaching had been taken over by the Board of Education, he did not see why the city should be burdened further with the expense of maintaining her office. Her services, therefore, he said, would not be required after the end of the month.

Mrs. Tracy sought an interview with Judge Calhoun and asked to be retained. She told him that her two sons, Thomas Trimble Tracy and James Richard Tracy, had voluntarily enlisted in the military service not only through patriotic motives, but because they felt that their mother, in her position with the Juvenile Court, was independent of them for support. Thomas Trimble Tracy had been disabled by shell shock, she informed the Judge, and had been invalided home.

She asked the Judge what was to become of the work of applying mental tests, and pointed out that the teachers who had taken over part of her duties were not qualified to make such tests. She says he told her that Dr. Barnett Wiley, who had been assigned to the Juvenile Court by Dr. Stewart, in charge of the public school's hygiene department, would look after that.

Judge Calhoun, when asked today for a statement, said that primarily he was dissatisfied with Mrs. Tracy's

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work. She was not performing the duties of a probation officer, he said, and aside from making the mental tests wa sdoing statistical work.. Her former work of teaching, he said, had been taken over by the teachers furnished by the Board of Education and the psychopathic work, formerly done by her, was being looked after by the representative of the public schools' hygiene departemnt. Her work having been abolished, he said, he considered her retention on the payroll a needless expense to the city.

"When I took charge of the Juvenile Court," said Judge Calhoun, "I found that Mrs. Tracy was not maintaining sufficient discipline among the wards. The services of a negro probation officer are necessary, as there is a naverage of 350 negro children to be looked after."

CORRECTION BOARD BILL IS SIGNED

Governor Manning Affixes His Signature to Act Recently Passed

CHARLESTON S C NEWS-COURIER
APRIL 12, 1918

STATE BOARD IS CREATED

W. B. Wilbur, of Charleston, is Appointed to Board for Long Term

Columbia, April 11.—Special: Governor Manning today signed the act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly creating the State Board of Correctional Administration and appointed the board, consisting of five members. They are: B. G. Clary, of Gaffney, for the one-year term; J. A. Mood, of Sumter, for the two-year term; E. M. Matthews, of Florence, for the three-year term; W. B. Wilbur, of Charleston, for the four-year term, and A. T. Jamison, of Greenwood, for the five-year term. Dr. Jamison was elected chairman.

The Governor's action followed a joint meeting of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the board of the Industrial School, directors of the State Penitentiary and regents of the State Hospital for the Insane, which decided to place the institution for wayward girls on the 2,100-tract of land across Broad river, in Richland County, where the reformatory for negro boys is located. A tract of about 475 acres for the negro reformatory and 593 acres for the industrial school for girls was transferred from the control of the State Penitentiary by deed, the latter institution reserving timber and pasturage rights. Plans for the permanent location of the school for the feeble-minded were held in abeyance, as the probabilities are, if a sufficient supply of water can be secured, the institution will be placed at the 2,400-acre tract at State Park.

Board of Correctional Administration.

The act signed by the Governor holds in office the members of the board of the Industrial School at Florence until their terms of office have expired. Governor Manning said that some of the members' terms had expired and the others resigned. He then appointed the State Board of Correctional Administration. Three of the members of the industrial board—Dr. Jamison, Dr. Matthews and Mr. Clary, were appointed on the correctional board.

The signing of the act today by the Governor leaves the reformatory for negro boys without an appropriation, as it was a unit of the State Penitentiary, which is self-supporting. "Inasmuch as there is no appropriation for the negro reformatory, which has just been transferred to the State Board of Correctional Administration," stated Governor Manning tonight, "the board will borrow money for its maintenance, which will be refunded out of the revenue accruing from the farm of the reformatory."

Will Have Supervision.

The act provides for the correctional administration to have complete supervision over the South Carolina Industrial School at Florence, the reformatory for negro boys across the Broad river, about six miles from Columbia, and the industrial school for girls, yet to be established. This was one of the administration measures favored by the last Legislature. The act provides for the appointment of the correctional board "upon the expiration of the terms of the present members of the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School, whose terms of office shall not be affected by the new method of appointment."

The following is the text of the act:

Text of the Act.

"An act to establish a board of correctional administration and to put under its control the South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

"That the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School are hereby declared to be the State Board of Correctional Administration.

"Sec. 2. That the said State Board of Correctional Administration shall succeed to all the duties and powers now vested in the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School consistent with the terms of this act.

Consists of Five Members.

"Sec. 3. That the said State Board of Correctional Administration shall consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose terms of office shall be five years each, and shall be so designated that the term of one member shall expire each year, subject to removal by the Governor for cause, which board shall have charge of the South Carolina Industrial School and of the State Reformatory for Negro Boys, as hereafter provided. The said State Board of Correctional Administration shall have exclusive power to appoint, and, in its discretion, remove the superintendent of the South Carolina Industrial School, and the superintendent of the State Reformatory for Negro Boys, and each of the said superintendents shall have the power, in his discretion, to appoint and remove all other officers and employees of the South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys, respectively, subject to the approval of the State Board of Correctional Administration; Provided, that the said Board of Correctional Administration may, in its discretion, appoint one superintendent for both the South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys. The members of the said State Board of Correctional Administration, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be appointed upon the expiration of the terms of the present members of the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School, whose terms of office shall not be affected by the new method of appointment.

Inspect Reformatory Premises.

"Sec. 4. The chairman of the Board of Correctional Administration and the superintendent of the State penitentiary shall as early as convenient inspect the premises and property now at or about the reformatory for negro boys, and acknowledge each to each in writing, the property surrendered by the said penitentiary to the said board, which shall be such as is necessary for the present needs of the reformatory, and shall report to the 1919 session of the General Assembly a plan for division of the property in such a way as to give the reformatory such as will meet its needs and retain to the penitentiary such as it needs.

"Sec. 5. That the present laws governing commitment of boys to the South Carolina Industrial School, the control of the boys so committed and their parole, shall apply to the State Reformatory for Negro Boys; it being the intention of this act to make uniform the laws governing the two institutions.

"Sec. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

"Sec. 8. That the State Board of Correctional Administration herein provided for shall be vested with all the powers and authority and charged with all the duties conferred upon the State Board of Correctional Administration provided for in an act entitled 'An act to establish the State Industrial School for Girls and to provide for its government and maintenance,' and so much of the said act as creates the above board is hereby repealed."

W. J. Cormack

FEBRUARY WAS BIGGEST MONTH JUVENILE COURT

Florida

Although the shortest month in the year the mont of February, 1918, shows the largest number of cases for any one month handled by the Juvenile Court of Duval County. One hundred and four children were before the Court. Of this number ninety-two were up for delinquency and twelve as dependents. Seventy-nine were white and twenty-five colored; ninety boys and fourteen girls.

The dispositions were made as follows: Fifty placed in care of the probation officer, eight committed to Florida Industrial School for Boys, three to Florida Industrial School for Girls, three to the Boys' Home, one to Children's Home Society, five to Army of Rescue and Religion, thirteen to relatives, one to individual, one adjudged insane, one released to United States authorities, ten discharged, and eight cases continued for order.

This is the third month in succession that a large increase in the number of children before the Court has occurred, and the third month in the history of the Court that the white children has exceeded the number of negro children by three to one before the Court. Judge William C. Guthrie, Probation Officer J. C. Lanier and Mrs. L. K. Muir, assistant, are somewhat confused as to this condition. They believe, however, that a large part of this increase is due to the psychological effect of the war upon the youth of the country, as similar reports are coming from other sections. It is a new condition and new plans are now being studied to combat it or keep it at the minimum. Some of the offences have been very serious, while others show the giving away to a spirit of lawlessness and unrest. This is a matter that the entire community should be vitally interested in and assist the officers of the Court in dealing with it.

REFORM SCHOOL SHOWS PROGRESS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Gratifying progress and important development along agricultural lines was shown in the operation of the Alabama reform school for negro boys at Mount Meigs, this county, during the past year, at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institution held yesterday in the office of Governor Henderson. The annual report of A. Sims, superintendent of the school, was submitted and the yearly business of the board was transacted.

The report showed that the school is in splendid shape and substantial improvement has been made. During the year, an additional dining room was built, increasing the facilities about 25 per cent. Farm products were greatly increased. The school produced 3,000 bushels of corn, 1,200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 4,000 pounds of rice 8,000 quart cans of fruits and vegetables, 133 hogs 258 goats and 65 cows. At present there are 275 inmates from 36 counties.

Those in attendance were: Governor Henderson, ex-officio chairman; Spright Dowell, state superintendent of education who is ex-officio secretary; M. B. Houghton, S. Gassenheimer, Judge William H. Thomas, and Dr. J. L. Gaston, all of Montgomery; Cornelia Bowen, of Waugh; Dr. A. F. Owen, Selma; and Lillian Dungee, of Montgomery. The latter three are negroes.

A high tribute was paid to the work of Judge Thomas as chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Mrs. Bessie Allen, the social service worker and probation officer, of Louisville, Ky., has been called to Miami, Fla., by the Miami Commercial Club to do some social service work in that county. She may also visit Cuba.

NEW INSTITUTIONS WILL BE LOCATED ON STATE PROPERTY

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
MARCH 27, 1918

Industrial Home for White Girls and School for Feeble-minded Will be Located Seven Miles From City.

The home for the feeble-minded and the industrial school for white girls, both of which institutions were authorized by the last general assembly, will be located on property now owned by the state about seven miles from Columbia. The sites selected for the new institution adjoin the property on which is situated the negro reformatory. A meeting of the board charged by the law with selecting the sites was held today in Governor Manning's office, the board visited the sites under consideration for the new institution and agreed on the one mentioned above.

NEGRO PROBATION OFFICER

Freeman

A WORTHY PATROLMAN PROMOTED.

5-3-18

For the first time the Juvenile Court of Indianapolis has a Colored officer. Joshua Spears, the oldest Colored member of the police force, has been appointed to serve in that court. The appointment is considered a promotion, and due to the influence of Mayor Jewett and Superintendent Coffin of the police force. Spears has proven a worthy and an efficient officer, and more than likely he will be further rewarded in time.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
MAY 25, 1918

Two Negro Juveniles Get Long Farm Terms

Two negro boys, Levista Rose, age 14, and George Jones, 13, were taken to the Caddo parish farm, where they have been sentenced to remain on the juvenile section of the farm until they reach the age of 21. Judge Bell, presiding over the juvenile court, passed sentence. The boys are well known to the sheriff's and police departments, and had escaped from the farm on three different occasions. Police say they were implicated in several recent robberies in Shreveport.

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